

TILLMAN'S SIDE.

(Continued from page 1.)

near Geralls and Main streets. They lived in the same direction. One of the hot editorials had just appeared in the State. Mitchell said:

"Mr. Gonzales, don't you think that it is about time you would let up on old Jim?"

"No," said Gonzales, "he is a cur, and I am going to fight him as long as he runs for office in South Carolina."

Then I said to him: "Well, you know you can drive a dog to bay—"

Here there was objection by the state on the ground that nothing was competent except a threat. The point was argued by Messrs. Thurmond and Croft. The former contended that only the statement of Gonzales and none of the conversation leading up to it was competent. Mr. Croft contended that all the facts surrounding the threat were admissible. The court asked for authorities on the question. No ruling was made and the question was changed.

Gonzales told him Tillman was a cur and that he Gonzales had poked it on him on every occasion. Gonzales said that he could slap Tillman's face and he would not resent it. Gonzales further stated that if Jim Tillman ever battered his eyes at him he would fill him so full of lead that he could not tote it off.

Mitchell testified further that he had told Tillman of the conversation at some time between the first and second primary.

Having got the threat in evidence Col. Croft then asked that the entire conversation be repeated. The state objected again, but at that time Judge Gary ruled that in order to get a full understanding of the case the entire conversation should be admitted. Mitchell then recited the entire conversation, which was in substance as above.

On the cross-examination Mitchell said that he was a contract painter and that he had done work as a detective for the Southern railway. Mr. Bellinger cross-examined the witness to bring out the idea that Mitchell did not have a sufficient acquaintance with deceased to become a confidant. Mitchell admitted that he had never talked to the dead editor but that one time. He further admitted that he had met Ambrose Gonzales after the killing and said that "I understand that Colonel Tillman shot your brother in the back, and if so I am done with Jim Tillman."

SOME MORE TESTIMONY.

A. J. Flowers, of Darlington, who lived in Columbia for three years, was the next witness. He was a conductor on a street car for about two years. He quit the company January 1st, because he could not stand work on account of rheumatism. During summer 1902, Gonzales was a passenger on his car. Gonzales was riding on the rear seat of the car and there were three other men with Gonzales. Gonzales and the party got on the car at Lady street and rode around to Waverly and back.

The party was discussing politics and he heard Gonzales say to the other three men that if he did not succeed in defeating Tillman he would never take his seat, for he would kill him. One of the gentlemen told Gonzales that he should not talk that way.

On the cross-examination he said that at the time of the shooting he was sick in the Darlington. He proposed to write to him, and that he had written to Col. Tillman, who was then in jail, telling him of the threat. The letter was produced in court and offered as evidence by the defense. On cross-examination it was brought out that the witness told several employees of the street railway company that he knew nothing of the case. On the redirect Mr. Nelson brought out the fact that he had warned the witness not to talk with street railway people with whom he was formerly familiar, because the officers of that company were opposed to Tillman. He became interested in Tillman because he was in his regiment.

P. W. Hughes, truck farmer of Warrenville, S. C., who was formerly a resident of Edgefield, was sworn. He was a deputy sheriff for the killing of the Pressleys he first met N. G. Gonzales. In July, 1902, he came to Columbia and met N. G. Gonzales on Main street, near McCallan's drug store. Several men were with him. Mr. Stroude, one of the party, spoke to Gonzales. Gonzales asked Stroude about the mill vote. Stroude told him that it was mixed up and that Tillman was in the lead. Hughes then asked Gonzales if he did not think he had done Jim Tillman a great injustice. Gonzales replied: "That the black-legged gambler will get justice after the election and it ought to be lead."

On the cross he said he had not told of the conversation until a few months later. Hughes admitted that he had a fight about Alliance matters when he lived at Words. Another time Hughes was prosecuted for selling liquor in Greenville.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

Court took a five-minute recess at this time and Mr. Nelson asked permission to make a statement. He said that counsel for both sides had talked to him during the recess and convinced him that he had been too hasty in taking up Mr. Bellinger's remarks earlier in the morning. He proposed a truce and that he would defend Mr. Bellinger, and regretted he had spoken so hastily during the colloquy about the admission of the State's editorial in evidence.

Angus Blalock, a grocery man, in Columbia. He was one of the Hughes party when the conversation with Gonzales is alleged to have occurred. Knew Gonzales by sight. He is a son-in-law of Hughes. He substantiated in detail the testimony of Hughes.

V. B. Cheshire, a resident of Anderson, was the next witness. He is a printer by trade and is employed on the Anderson Intelligencer. Knew Tillman first as a member of the South Carolina regiment. He was to testify concerning a threat that came to him through a Mr. Geer, traveling man of the State, to the effect that Gonzales was carrying a gun for Tillman. A great argument was precipitated by this witness. The jury was retired during the discussion. The argument continued until dinner time.

The afternoon session of the court was itself quite snappy. It led off with a tilt over the Cheshire testimony, and continued pretty well throughout the afternoon. Not only did the lawyers indulge in debates, but the witnesses also took a hand in the game.

The most interesting tilt took place with Henry Head, of Augusta, was on the stand. He was telling how he was in Columbia with Col. Tillman, as his attorney, trying to secure the pardon of Will Goodwin. Mr. Bellinger was popping questions at him

thick and fast and was getting answers in rapid fire order. Suddenly Mr. Bellinger said:

"What were you doing in Columbia?"

WATCHING JIM.

"I was there to see that Jim Tillman was attending to the business for which I was paying my good money?"

"So you were watching Jim, were you?" asked Mr. Bellinger.

This question brought forth a strong protest from the defense. Col. Croft said it might be just as well for the gentleman not to drop into the vernacular of the State (newspaper) in alluding to the defendant.

Night here there was lively debate as to manners, etiquette, courtesy and kindred topics. It grew heated as it progressed and finally Judge Gary had to intervene and order the case to proceed. In a few minutes Head alluded to the defendant as Jim, and Mr. Bellinger called him down. "I apologize," responded Mr. Head, to the great amusement of the court.

Mr. Head also caused a burst of laughter in the room by alluding to General U. Y. Gunter as the man they called "X-Ray, or something like that."

The pace was too swift for the sick juror and about 4 o'clock he began to show signs of weakening. At 4:30 Judge Gary saw that he could not stand it any longer and ordered an adjournment until 9:30 Friday morning.

Two or three times during the trial Wednesday Sheriff Cauthman, who carried a bottle and spoon, gave Mr. Sharpe a dose of medicine.

After a lengthy argument by counsel extending beyond the dinner recess, the court ruled that the Cheshire testimony was competent when the witness made the statement before the jury.

SEVERAL WITNESSES.

The representative of the State referred to, he said, was Mr. Geer, subsergion solicitor for the paper, and said the conversation with Mr. Geer occurred on a train between Newberry and Anderson. The witness was in Col. Tillman's regiment, and on cross-examination said he paid particular attention to the statement, as he wanted to tell Mr. Tillman what was said. He said when he told the defendant that he looked as if it hurt him, and that he made no reply.

The witness detailed the conversation which led up to what he stated was said by Mr. Geer, and which he said began with an inquiry as to whether the "soldier boys" were going to support Mr. Tillman.

Henry S. Head, of Augusta, Ga., said he was in Columbia one year ago this month, and that he was around with Mr. Tillman, and that after parting with him and while in company with H. B. Sims, a man whom he did not know, but whom he was subsequently told was N. G. Gonzales, met them, and that Mr. Gonzales asked him if he was the man who was out riding with Mr. Tillman.

"I told him I was," witness said, adding:

"He asked me where he was at. I told him I left him standing at the transfer station."

H. B. Sims, of Graniteville, gave similar testimony.

B. S. Anderson, of Edgefield, an employee of the United States senate, after stating that he was in Edgefield during the summer of 1902, denied that he had held any conversation with Mr. Tillman in a lively stable in Edgefield, in which the expression "get at him" was used, or that he had engaged in any conversation with Mr. Tillman regarding Mr. Gonzales as testified to in this trial.

James Davis, the last witness called, had begun on his testimony when Judge Gary ordered an adjournment, that the juror might not be overtaxed.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When adjournment was had Wednesday, James Davis was on the stand. He was put up to contradict affidavits made by Black, the Southern railway employee who is in an Augusta hospital. He denied that on the occasion Black referred to Tillman showed a pistol and said he intended to kill Gonzales. He said Gonzales' name was not mentioned at all.

When Mr. Bellinger took up the cross-examination, the witness showed a disposition to be "sassy," but Mr. Bellinger plainly informed him that he must be respectful, and if he was he would be treated in the same way. After that the witness was pleasant in his demeanor.

The cross-examination brought out some confusion as to dates and as to who was present when the alleged conversation took place. Last week witness Terrell testified to the same thing as Black, but Davis could not say whether either Terrell or Black came into the railroad car while he and Tillman were conversing; he knew neither of them.

The next witness was Mr. Cole L. Bleas, and attorney for Tillman, and a resident of Newberry. He told what official positions he had held. He said he was with Tillman nearly every day during the campaign of 1902. He produced a memorandum book, which he said showed where he had been each day of the year. Referring to the campaign meeting at Columbia, he said he stopped at Wright's hotel as the guest of Col. John T. Sloan. He recalled the night Dr. E. C. L. Adams called at Tillman's room. Witness said he was reading some of the editorials in The State newspaper to Tillman at the latter's request. He said it was done to put Tillman in a position to reply to them in his speech. Referring to Dr. Adams' testimony, he confirmed the latter's testimony to the effect that he would accompany Tillman to the office of Gonzales.

He differed as to Tillman's reply. He said that Tillman replied to Adams' proposition: "That won't do! I'll be impeached as lieutenant governor. But boys, you needn't worry. If Gonzales attempts to carry out his threat, I'll snuff his life out with this." Tillman showing a pistol. Witness gave another version of Tillman's remark about the editorial: "Mock theatricals." Witness said Tillman said: "If he (Gonzales) attempts to carry out his threat, there will be the God-damnedest tragedy that ever shocked South Carolina."

Witness said he knew Gonzales and Tillman were unfriendly. He heard Gonzales say once that he did not want to be in the same room with Tillman.

IT WAS BLEAS'S PISTOL.

Witness declared that he knew Tillman did not carry a pistol during the campaign. He knew it because he was one at the Gaffney meeting, where Tillman and DeCamp had a row. He knew it because they roomed together most of the time. He did not mean to say that Tillman did not have a pistol at some time.

Mr. Nelson again tried to bring out

the truth or falsity of the editorial in reference to the Gaffney meeting and, objection being made, the question was ruled out.

V. Cress, continuing, said that on various occasions during the campaign Tillman was advised to go to Columbia and settle the troubles between himself and Gonzales. Tillman invariably replied that he could not afford to have a difficulty and he would avoid it if possible.

On cross-examination, witness said that nothing Adams had said was false. He admitted that when Tillman in his room in the hotel at Columbia had replied to Adams, he reached into his valise and drew out a pistol.

Mr. Bellinger asked whether that did not show that Tillman did carry a pistol during the campaign.

Mr. Bleas said the pistol had been put in the valise and when asked to put it there, he declined to answer at first on the constitutional ground that witness cannot be compelled to incriminate himself.

Finally he said that it was his pistol and admitted that that was the pistol to "snuff out Gonzales' light."

Witness said that personally he was friendly with Gonzales, but politically he was far apart from him, and the witness added that he was a Democrat.

On re-direct examination, he said that pistol was put in the valise because it was expected that Gonzales would attack Tillman in the opera house in Columbia on the night of the campaign meeting. He said he expected it, but he knew "some" things would be said there that night and he knew Mr. Gonzales was a fighting man.

Mr. Bleas then retired.

GONZALES IN THE SENATE.

Geo. W. Lybrand and R. F. Sox were put on the stand to show that City Auditor Allen denied the latice work of his office could not see a man smiling across the street.

Mr. Allen had testified that he saw Gonzales with a smile on his face while the latter was across the street.

These men had visited the city auditor's office and said they could not recognize a smile under the circumstances.

Senator Douglass, of Union, said he saw Gonzales the day before the shooting standing at the reporters' desk in the senate chamber. Tillman soon after vacated his chair and Senator Sheppard occupied it. After leaving the reporters' desk, Gonzales went to one of the pillars of the gallery and looked over the senate. There was no cross-examination.

Mr. M. A. Evans, of Newberry, mother of the Hon. Hub Evans, state dispensary director, was the next witness. She was in Columbia on January 15, 1903. Going from the state house down Main street she met Mr. Gonzales not far from the city railway transfer station. She noticed Gonzales' demeanor and expression. The latter was vindictive; there was tragedy in it. She noticed these things from what she had heard in the lobby of the senate. That was why his attitude and expression were so closely observed. Mr. Gonzales had his hands in his pockets and looked to her as if he was more in a state of rage than his hands. She passed on much agitated and when she heard the shot she threw up her hands with an exclamation, which she was not permitted to repeat.

On cross-examination she said she heard two well dressed gentlemen, seemingly men of intelligence and whom she believed to be members of the legislature, make remarks which agitated her in connection with this homicide. She said she did not know the gentlemen and had not seen them since.

It was not developed in the testimony what the remark was that so agitated Mrs. Evans, because the rules of evidence would not admit it.

IT WAS A BOTTLE.

Jesse Mahaffey, a member of the legislature, was put up to show that on the day Dr. Lancaster said he saw a pistol in Tillman's overcoat pocket it really was the neck of a whiskey bottle, and he proceeded to say that he knew it was a bottle. On cross-examination the court had a good deal of fun out of Mr. Mahaffey in questions put to him as to his expertise as to bottles. Amongst other things which created much merriment, he said he would rather be "shot" with a bottle than with a pistol.

J. A. White, a door-keeper of a senate committee room, was the next witness and Colonel Croft brought out in his demeanor that he is Confederate record as a preliminary. He testified that one day when the senate was in session, Senator Shepard presiding, a man came up to the door of the senate and, coming back, asked witness: "Where is Lieutenant Governor Tillman?" He added in an abrupt way: "I mean your boss."

Witness replied he had no boss, and the man went on to say that he supposed the lieutenant governor was neglecting his duty as usual.

Witness did not know the man, but Dick Holzenback told him the man was Gonzales. Gonzales also, had said he had made Tillman show the white feather, and would do it again. Witness told Tillman about it soon after in the room of the president of the senate.

On cross-examination he said Tillman had appointed him to the position. He had never seen Gonzales before. After Gonzales left he never saw him again. When Gonzales addressed him it was on the morning of January 14, 1902.

DESCRIBED THE SHOOTING.

Richard H. Holzenback was the next witness. He testified that he was in Columbia during the session of 1903 for the purpose of getting a position. He stayed in Columbia from the 12th to the 17th. He knew Gonzales by sight for two years. He said that on January 14 Gonzales walked up to the senate door and looked in. Gonzales turned back and spoke to Captain White, and witness proceeded to tell the same story as the previous witness.

Witness told White who Gonzales was. Later on the same day witness told Tillman of the conversation. Holzenback went on to tell that he was walking behind Tillman and Adams Senators Brown and Talbott on the day of the homicide. He saw Gonzales coming up the street. He could have passed Tillman on the outside of the pavement without touching him. Gonzales had his hands in his pockets and started across the pavement. Gonzales shoved his right hand down in his pocket, and witness expected Gonzales to shoot. Tillman fired.

Holzenback went to work to illustrate the various positions taken, respectively, by the witnesses. He was very adept and had all the movements of the participants well studied out apparently. Mr. Bellinger objected and witness proceeded to give his testimony in the ordinary way.

On cross examination he said Gon-

zales had he would make Tillman show the white feather again when he met him. He said maybe Captain White did not hear that. Witness said that he thought Gonzales was going to kill Tillman, but he failed to warn Tillman on the day of the homicide. He said that after the shooting he heard Tillman say, "I got your measure." He denies that he was walking with anybody and that just as Tillman pulled his pistol witness and his companion dropped back. He denied that he had made such a statement to several individuals. He denied that on the 11th of January, 1903, that he had said to certain individuals that he didn't expect to get a job in the legislature, but that he was going to Columbia for something better. He denied that he had forbidden two or three unimportant witnesses to interfere with the legislature job, however, if he did not get the legislature job he would get another job.

THE DEFENCE CLOSED.

After Col. Tillman finished his testimony on Friday which is published elsewhere, the defence, examined two or three unimportant witnesses and then announced that they had no more witnesses.

The state then introduced several witnesses to impeach Holzenback's testimony and others. Col. Tillman in his testimony said he had not been on good terms with Mr. Gonzales for years. In contradiction of this statement Mr. H. N. Edmunds, who was at one time an editor on The State, testified that he saw Col. Tillman in Mr. Gonzales private office chatting and laughing with him after the close of the Spanish war.

M. W. Clark, J. J. Williams, T. R. Deany, Mack Toney, Dr. J. Huiett, Louis Holmes, William Toney, and others testified that they would not believe Holzenback on his oath.

Saturday the State put up August Fischer, chief of police of Orangeburg, John B. Livingston, of Orangeburg, E. W. Parker and C. B. Simmons, the State dealers of Columbia, all of whom testified that they would not believe T. D. Mitchell on oath. J. A. Salley, of Orangeburg, who was summoned by the defence to prove Mitchell's good character, when put on the stand swore that he would not believe Mitchell on oath. H. G. Heidt, of Columbia, swore he would not believe Mitchell on oath. Several of the witnesses testified that Mitchell had beat them out of house rent. Heidt said that Mitchell would rather move than pay rent.

The following testified as to Holzenback's good character: Captain S. M. Smith, P. B. Mayson, J. A. Lott, John R. Heidson, W. H. Hardy, John Hester and several others, all being from Edgefield.

Suptintendent Wallace of the Columbia city railway company declared that he would not believe witness Flowers on his oath. Flowers is the man who said he heard Gonzales say in a car that Tillman would never take his seat as governor even if he was elected because Gonzales would kill him.

Before the jury came into the court Saturday morning Judge Gary said that he was satisfied that he had made a mistake in his ruling Friday, when he did not permit Mr. Edmunds to testify as to Gonzales' eyesight, and the fact that it was absolutely necessary for him to wear glasses in order to see. He said he made this statement so that the prosecution might take advantage of it if it chose and not be prejudiced by his previous ruling.

All the testimony is now in and the argument by the lawyers on the two sides commenced Monday morning.

DAMAGE SUIT DROPPED.

The following item, clipped from the La Porte (Ind. Daily Herald of Sept. 28th, will be of interest to the readers of The Herald:

"Norman Boyesen, son of the late Janie Stewart Boyesen, whose death at Asheville, N. C., as a result of insults and indignities suffered at the hands of A. D. Morgan of Augusta, Ga., and Landlord Harris of the White Stone Lithia Springs at Spar-tanburg, S. C., is still fresh in the minds of the people, is a guest of John H. Will.

The announcement was authorized Wednesday that all proceedings relative to the sad affair would be dropped, the sons of the deceased Indiana literary woman and musician having no desire to incur the notoriety that the pushing of the cases against the landlord and the doctor would occasion. It will be recalled that Mrs. Boyesen started a \$50,000 damage suit in the federal court at Charleston, S. C., shortly before her death, and of course her passing away would necessitate the filing of a new complaint, in which the sons would be the plaintiffs, but after consulting friends and attorneys it has been thought best to drop the matter. They feel, as do all who are conversant with the facts, that there would be no trouble obtaining substantial damages from the Southern landlord and the Georgia doctor but the gain would not repay them for the notoriety and trouble which they would have. They feel also that their mother's name has been fully vindicated through the newspapers and by right minded people and so the pushing of the damage suits will not be necessary."

Mr. James T. Harris, proprietor of the White Stone Springs Hotel, is in the city.

In speaking to a Herald representative Wednesday, he authorized the statement that not one of the stolen articles of jewelry has been recovered.

Entire Crew Killed.

Three men were killed and an entire crew injured by the explosion of the boiler of a steam mill of the Standard Oil Company at Crossville, Tenn., Thursday. Something got wrong with the boiler and Fireman Puk was seeking to ascertain the cause when the boiler burst and he was instantly killed.

Walter Gilbert of Rising Fawn, Ga., a sawyer, was also killed and Foreman Gooch of Waynesboro, Ky., died Thursday morning as the result of a fractured skull. A number of other men were seriously injured, but will recover.

Suicide in Bank.

At Massillon, O., Albert M. Wetter, a prominent young business man, proprietor of the Massillon Sand & Stone Company, president of the Massillon Steel Sand Company and a director of the State Bank here, committed suicide in his office at the bank early Wednesday by shooting himself through the heart. The body was discovered by the janitress of the building a few minutes after the fatal shot was fired. Intimate friends know of no cause for the act. He was unmarried, and lived with his parents.

DOES EDUCATION PAY?

Every Mother and Father Should Read the Statistics Below.

The following article was published in a recent number of the Southern Cultivator. We hope every mother and father will read it.

With all reasonable people, especially those who have given the subject of education any thought, the caption of this article has long since ceased to be a question. The fewest number of people there are who really believe, or pretend to believe education does not pay; and they are what are commonly called cranks, (using the word in no offensive sense, or slaves to prejudice and ignorance.

But while the intellectual assent, that education does pay, is almost universal, there is a large class of people who, by their actions and spirit of indifference, manifest a decided lack of faith in its utility. This is shown in the small enrollment, and still smaller attendance, in our schools. It is shown in the general poor educational facilities we are satisfied to give our children. It is shown in the stolid opposition to every step toward improvement, especially if money is required or any personal sacrifice demanded. It is shown in a total lack of sympathy and aid on the part of some patrons towards those who are striving, even against mighty odds, to better the educational advantages of the children.

And this lack of interest, sad to relate, is found almost wholly in the rural districts. In the towns and cities, where the schools are largely supported by local taxpayers, the work is not so badly hampered. The people here are exempt from a thousand and one disadvantages that confront people of the country, and their children attend school more regularly.

But these obstacles, apparently so great, are by no means, impregnable. If moved by an intense interest in the cause; if inspired by an intelligent comprehension of the true value of education; and if drawn on by an ardent and growing desire to have their children properly prepared for life, the people could and would easily overcome these difficulties.

Bishop Canlier having been asked if he thought education would benefit a certain class of people, replied, "Yes education will help an old hound dog." Then, let us despair, my countrymen. Let us labor on. We give below a few statistics illustrating the practical value of education:

According to an estimate made from the latest census returns there are in the United States 40,732,067 people over twenty-one years old. These are divided educationally about as follows:

Class 1. Without school training, 4,682,498.

Class 2. With only common school training, 32,862,591.

Class 3. With common and high school training, 2,165,357.

Class 4. With college or higher education added, 1,091,201.

Who's Who in America gives a list of 8,000 persons now living in the United States who have become famous for some work of importance to the people of the country at large or of some considerable portion of it; and an effort has been made to determine how many of these 8,000 distinguished citizens belong to each of these classes.

The 4,682,498 of class 1 furnish 31.

The 32,862,591 of class 2 furnish 808.

The 2,165,357 of class 3 furnish 1,245.

The 1,091,201 of class 4 furnish 5,768.

It thus appears:

1st. That an uneducated child has one chance in 150,000 of attaining distinction as a factor in the progress of the age.

2nd. That a common school education will increase his chances nearly 4 times.

3d. That a high school training will increase the chances of the common school boy 23 times, giving him 37 times the chance of the uneducated.

That a college education increases the chances of the high school boy nine times, giving him 219 times the chances of the common school boy and more than 800 times the chance of the untrained.

It is a surprising fact that of 7,852 "notables" thus gathered together 4,310 proved to be full graduates of colleges?

The Trusts Playing Out.

The trusts went up like rockets. They are coming down like rocket sticks. The latest one to hit the ground is the salt trust, which started out with an alleged capital \$12,000,000, and has landed on the earth with \$37,500. There are more in the air headed the same way. It is stated that since January 1 of this year forty-four New Jersey trusts have been placed in the hands of receivers whose aggregate "authorized" capital was \$80,340,000, which managed to get trusted by some body to the extent of \$17,572,333.51, for the payment of which they are "estimated" to have assets of \$1,564,684.28. That is just about enough to pay the receivers and lawyers for laying out the corpses and burying them. Recently, a New Jersey trust bomb has collapsed with the trusts which it promoted, the filling fees are rapidly dwindling, and the inhabitants of that trusty state are confronted with the prospect of being once more compelled to pay taxes for the support of their own state government.

THREE of the Van Wormer brothers, who murdered their uncle, were electrocuted in the prison at Dannemora, N. Y., Thursday. They were no ordinary criminals, yet the crime for which they paid the penalty was one of the most dastardly in the court annals of the State. It is rather gruesome to think of a family being wiped out in one day by the law, although the Governor, knowing the evidence was forced to decline the pitiable plea sent forth in behalf of the prisoners.

Col. Leonidas Williams Spratt died recently in Jacksonville in the 82th year of his age. He was the last surviving Charleston delegate to the secession convention and among the last surviving six to sign the declaration of secession. Through the columns of The Southern Standard, of which he assumed editorial charge in 1853, he strongly advocated secession of the South, and was sent to Florida to persuade that State to cast its lot with South Carolina. He was a first cousin of President James K. Polk.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

A Girl Chained to the Floor for Six Long Years.

Chained to the floor of a room in her home, within thirty miles of New York city, a young woman has lived a captive of her own mother for six long weary years. During all that time she has but once been beyond the confines of that one little room that serves as her prison, and that was one day four years ago when she made her escape for a few hours. The girl's liberty is limited to the length of a clanking chain, and that measures just two and one half feet from the point where it is padlocked around her body to the end that is fastened to the floor with heavy iron staples.

In all the years of her captivity she has seen nothing of the world beyond the little glimpses that may be had from two very small windows of her prison room.

From dawn to dark she sits on a stout oaken chair. For six years she has had no other, and the thick wooden legs tell a pathetic story of the captive's longing for liberty, for they have been worn down to stubby points by being pushed back and forth over the floor. The girl's mother says that probably two inches had been worn off those chair legs in the last six years. Within a radius of that two and a half feet of chair the floor and the room is deeply furrowed by the legs of the oaken chair. The floor itself is of heavy oak planks, and yet these furrows are no less than a quarter of an inch in depth, cut in there by the thousands of journeys taken in that chair from the wall to the limit of the chain.

The captive woman is Margaret Ryan, and her mother is Anna Ryan. Their home is a little frame house on a steep hillside, just north of Crofton Lake, where the family has lived almost from the time they came to this country from Ireland, more than thirty years ago. Margaret is now 30 years old, but captivity has dealt unkindly with her and she might easily be taken for twice that age.

After seven years she displayed symptoms of mild insanity. Her father, John Ryan, a contractor in Westchester County, had died several years before, leaving the little farm and some money to the widow and daughter. After his death the two lived in the little cottage at the mouth of "Dismal Hollow."

For the first year after the girl's mind became affected she gave her mother no trouble, but finally she got into the habit of running away from home. It was then that the chain was brought into use. Mrs. Ryan had it forged at a smithy near by, and bought a big padlock with which to fasten it to the girl's body. Chain